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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

MR. GLADSTONE, MR. FREWEN AND MAN-CHESTER ON THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

RUMORS ABOUT BEHRING SEA-GREEK AFFAIRS -THE NETHERLANDS-COUNT VON MOLTKE-VITU-LABOR TROUBLES- IRELAND-MR. GLADSTONE ON MANY THEMES-MR. STANLEY-MR. FROUDE'S STUDY

OF BEACONSPIELD-MR. MUDIE. IRY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

London, Nov. 1 .- Mr. Gladstone's McKinley tariff speech at Dundee has had one remarkable effect. It has reconverted "The Times" into a enlogist of Mr. Gladstone and a friend to America. It is not long since that journal said that after the passage of the McKinley tariff, talk about kinship and friendship with America was out of Now the same authority says: "We are greatly mistaken if the American people as a whole are not pleasantly impressed by the perfect tone and temper of Mr. Gladstone's observations and by the sincere, ardent and even enthusiastic nature of the feelings he entertains and which our entire nation shares with him for the great English-speaking republic across the Atlantic." No doubt Mr. Gladstone has friendly moods toward America, but the expression of them in his Dundee speech is sometimes peculiar. The McKinley is, whatever its merits or defects, an American tariff, an act of American policy, adopted and approved by the majority of the American peo-"I am not," says Mr. Gladstone, "about to bring railing accusations against the American people." Before he has finished the sentence he describes the policy of the American people as a policy of plunder and fraud. Later he describe it as a monstrous injustice. Later still, he says: The word Protection is a miserable misnomer Call it oppression. Call it delusion. Call it

The main object, however, of this ingenious address is to convince England that the McKinley tariff will do her no harm. His argument is summed up in this fine sentence: "Gentlemen, we do not deal with this country or with that country; we deal with mankind." The effect, he says, of this aet must be to raise prices in America, hence to diminish her power of exportation, and hence to reduce her competition with England in the other markets of the world. If England is damnified in one of her twenty markets, she gains in the other nineteen. "So, continued the great Cobdenite, "even if we go all round the world, it remains true that each country which gives greater stringency to protection within its own borders is thereby, though damaging us in its own market, giving us more command in every one of the other nineteen markets of the world." It would be a beautiful argument if the other nineteen markets were not each one of them, British colonies included, Protectionist. Mr. Gladstone, in any case, is true to his Free Trade faith. He denounces retaliation as suicidal, and clings with touching fidelity to his hope of a Free Trade millennium. Evidence averse to his own view, overwhelming though it may be, has not more effect on his mind in fiscal than in political matters. Yet all he now ventures on way of prediction with reference to America is that a signal triumph may "possibly" be re served for his free-trading friends in the United States. His free-trading friends here think that but cold encouragement. Some English Free Traders go so far as to doubt the wisdom of all this lecturing of Americans. One remarks: "If an American were to call Mr. Gladstone's comments impertinent, we could hardly object."

Mr. Moreton Frewen publishes in "The Fortnightly Review" an article on The National Policy of the United States in a tone very different from all this. He points out that the English America, as they did during the Rebellion. He sees that the interests of the American workingman are at stake. "The American workingman," says Mr. Frewen, "also has been consulted, and believes implicitly that not much later his community, assisted by modern machinery and cheap capital, will be able to produce all that is required by all during a six hours working day. He has the sense to recognize the impossibility of this six hours ideal if the product of foreign pauper labor is to be allowed to swamp the home parkets." Mr. Frewen is an Englishman who

has been in America.

Manchester is less excited than Sheffield about the McKinley tariff; perhaps because Manchester has no Colonel Howard Vincent to preach retalia-There has been a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with a speech by its president, Mr. Lee; a moderate speech, rather ensible for a Free-Trader, though he is credulous about facts. He takes what he believes to be facts from dispatches cabled hither. They come daily in the joint interest of New-York importers and British manufacturers. There is at least one New-York news agency which does not scruple to represent the New-York importers' organ as an 'independent" journal. However, Mr. Lee consoles himself and his Manchester friends with the assurance that they will not be much affected by the thriff, or not for some years. "Americans, concludes the sensible Mr. Lee, "have a perfecright to manage their own affairs in their own When the English public, and British manufacturers and their organs especially, have grasped this elementary proposition, you will hear considerably less British nonsense about the Mc-

The report that Sir Julian Pauncefote is about to resume negotiations with Mr. Blaine on the Behring Sea business has revived interest in that subject on this side of the Atlantic. A long news agency dispatch from New-York professes to state precisely what line Mr. Blaine is going to take. Like other dispatches from the same source, this is open to the criticism that the author of it knows too much. However, almost anything that comes by cable seems to be accepted here as gospel. 'The Times" discourses afresh and at length on the subject, but has not much that is new to offer. It exults over Mr. Blaine's alleged refusal to submit to arbitration on the question whether Behring Sea is a mare clausum or not, and speaks of him as prudently reluctant to let an impartial authority pronounce on such a claim. Whether this article has any other inspiration than Lord Salisbury's last dispatch is doubtful. The writer speaks as usual for the Government and the people, proclaiming the entire readiness of England to submit the whole question to arbitration and then agree with the United States on practical meas-

The Opposition victory in Greece was at first deemed likely to hurry events in Southeastern Europe, and perhaps to bring on an immediate collision between Greece and Turkey. Second thoughts are reassuring. M. Delyannis, the new Prime Minister, is something of a fire-brand, no doubt, but the difficulty of the situation lies deeper than personal character. M Tricoupis falls because he would not go fast and far enough on the Par-Hells o road to content the impatience of the popular party in Greece. But he had lately yielded so much to popular pressure, and had gone so far toward quarrelling with Turkey, that his reputation for prudence became itself a danger. Europe slept soundly while M. Tricoupis raled, but wakes up on M. Delyannis's return to power. A vigilant watch will be kept, and be will find it difficult to take a single step toward hostilities, or to commit himself by any overt act to the relief of Crete, still less to attempt it. What he and

Greek ironclads might, or might not, prove able enjoy the cool readiness with which he to sweep the Turkish fleet from the Aegean Sea,

but there are other fleets to be thought of. The declaration of the States-General in the Netherlands respecting the King's mental incapacity is not likely to have any important political result, with one exception. The King has long been really incapable of governing. The Council of State is now King. Queen Emma will presently be proclaimed Regent, and Princess Wilhelmina will become Queen in 1898. The Grand Duke of Nassau now takes Luxemburg, and the struggle to prevent Germany from absorbing that province will be watched with interest.

The celebration of Count von Moltke's ninetieth birthday occurred with all, and more than all, the promised cremony and splendor, save that no gremony and splendor, save that no civil production was offered to him. The Emperor put into his congratulations a sentence to the effect that Count von Moltke had not monopolized power in the Army and would leave successors when he departed. This was understood to be an amiable sneer at Prince Bismarck, who was not invited to the celebration. Such is the magnanimity of the present ruler of Germany.

The bombardment and capture of Vitu by Admiral Fremantle's fleet is one more blow at the East African slave trade. The origin of the quarrel with the Sultan of Vitu was German, but the English became involved and acted with prompt decision. The Arab slave-traders have received

The Dockers' Union have turned the other cheek. Their officials a few days ago issued a pastoral to their flock with reference to the new sels are for peace. They accept the terms, they forbid all strikes. Yet what the London dock companies have done is nothing less than to revolt against the tyranny of the Dockers' Union which they have so long endured. They have organized a new system of permanent labor, and propose to manage their own business, an act of presumption heartily approved by the general

The struggle between the Shipping Federation and the Seamen's Union seems likely to break out first at Cardiff, where either a strike or a lock-

An emissary from the Australian strikers has arrived, with a mission to persuade the English public that the strike is not over and that the men will win if they are helped. The number of his converts is thus far limited, and the amount of money subscribed is nil

Mr. Balfour's visit to Ireland had a practical object. He went to see for himself what things looked like in those districts where the danger of famine has been supposed to be greatest. It is a remarkable tour; remarkable for nothing more than for the friendliness of his reception by the very poorest classes of the Irish people in the most congested districts. Mr. Balfour takes, it is now seen, a practical view of those responsibilities with reference to the famine which he publicly accepted some weeks since. He had then every information from others. He adds to it what can be seen with his own eyes. He went with practically no escort, or none capable of protecting him against any organized violence. The full result is yet to be seen; but Mr. Balfour said at Galway that he meant to push large railway schemes in Mayo. Donegal, Cork, Kerry, and elsewhere. He will spend a million and a half in Galway. A line along western Ireland will be opened up by these railways. He returned to Dublin yesterday.

By far the most remarkable passage in Mr Gladstone's Irish speech was the passage on the Plan of Campaign. "United Ireland" hails it as splendid vindication. Mr. Gladstone admits that the Plan is illegal, and declares that he will justify nothing that is illegal. In the next breath he says that it was an absolute necessity, tion; yet nobody denies that the plan is illegal. The Pope has pronounced it so; and Mr. Parnell refused to sanction it. The best comment on Mr. Gladstone's defence of boycotting is the murder of Mary Flanagan. It is the usual story, with one variation. Flanagan took an evicted farm. He was warned and boycotted; but, proving insensible to this form of moral suasion, he was to have been murdered. His assassins murdered his daughter by mistake. It was last week that Mr. Gladstone challenged his opponents to show him any recent case in justification of their charge that boycotting rests on crime, or that, in his own words, crime

Lord Hartington was cordially well received vesterday in Edinburgh. He made two speeches, and naturally had something to say in reply to Mri Glaistone. He points out, among other things, that Mr. Gladstone is the first English statesman of the first rank to tell the Irish people that they ought to hate the law, and that this advice was the more singular since the particular law they were most to hate is a milder form of one formerly passed and enforced with strictness by Mr. Gladstone himself against this same Irish people. He thinks it odd, moreover, That the Home Rule leader should devote so much time to distorted versions of local incidents, like Tipperary, which is new, and like Mitchelstown, which is old, very old; should leave all the main issues at one side, and should have nothing to say about Home Rule itself and the real present meaning of that elastic phrase. On this point Lord Harting ton and Mr. Davitt are of one mind. Mr. Davitt's comment in "The Nineteenth Century" on Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches deals in qualified eulogy. His complaint is a complaint heretofore heard in Unionist mouths. "Friends and foes alike," says Mr. Davitt, "are still in the dark as to whether the next general election is to be fought upon a definite and democratic Home Rule proposal, or upon the name and fame of Mr.

ite part of candid friend to the Government. He spoke on Thursday to his constituents about his recent visit to Ireland. He is as stanch a Unionist as ever, but he dislikes the Tipperary prosecution. It was a thing he wished had not hap-The state of things in Tipperary might ustify it. He was far from saying that Ministers were not warranted in what they had done. But Mr. Courtney believes he is expressing the feeling of many Unionists in Ireland and out of it when he says that he wishes it had not been done Undoubtedly he does. Be the merits of the case what they may, most Tories think the prosecution a mistake. But few say so as frankly as Mr. Courtney: who, indeed, is not a Tory, but a Liberal Unionist, and a man whose opinion counts. His specific objection to the prosecution is that it stands in the way of the coming land settlement, which he, like most men who really study the Irish question, thinks a vital matter. He make the rather startling suggestion that a conference Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Lord Spencer and Mr. Balfour. If those five men could agree on a land bill, the land question would be settled once for all.

The African controversies have been of the liveliest kind all through the week, and are very far indeed from being ended, or near their end even. Poor dead Burton has had a shot fired at him. Colonel Grant, the surviving partner in the well-known African firm of Speke and Grant, comes forward to express his belief how much better a fellow and better a traveller Speke was than Burton. This, however, is but an episode. the public cares for and reads with avidity is the Stanley dispute. Mr. Stanley has had his back to the wall ever since Monday, or perhaps Sunday. English, who like all kinds of fighting, much

meets all comers. His letter to "The Times" of Monday was a letter of defiance. Since then Major Barttelot's brother has rejoined with an air of being considerably astonished by Mr. Stanley's hint that he knows more than he has told. Then came long American telegrams giving pretty full details of Lieutenant Troup's testimony; then a letter from Mrs. Jameson. She. too, has a book in press. Then Mr. Bonny is brought on the scene. Then the English press begins to suggest that Mr. Stanley would better stay in England, give up lecturing in America and see the thing through. Of this rather perfidious advice the great Welshman takes no notice. He embarked on Wednesday on the Tentonic; not. however, without a parting shot in the shape of an interview-two shots, in fact. He replies to Lieutenant Troup and the rest very firmly and very guardedly, in a tone of unshaken confidence that when all has been said he can hold his own and something more.

Mrs. Stanley sailed with him on the Tentonic So did her mother, Mrs. Tennant, and her cousin, Mr. Hamilton Aide, one of the most accomplished and agreeable men in London, with his dramatic honors of last season still fresh. The same ship carries Mr. D. O. Mills and Lady Arthur Wellesley. The American Minister sailed the same day on the City of New-York on two months'

Among the topics on which Mr. Gladstone has discoursed beside Ireland, the wickedness of the Irish Government, and the wickedness of the American tariff, are the Dundee Art Exhibition, the growth of art galleries, the progress of art in general, Scotchmen, industry, the idea of beauty, the price of tallow-candles, Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone, silk handkerchiefs in Huskisson's time Dundee, Lord Provost of Dundee, and Mr. Carnegie. He lavished eulogics on Mr. Carnegie, on his activity, on the splendid manner in which he has preached, or still more splendid manner in which he has practised, the munificent donation of vast funds. These vast funds were gained, says Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Carnegie's energy and intelligence. He is the greatest ironmaster in the world. Mr. Gladstone seems quite unaware Mr. Carnegie owes his vast fortune only to his energy and intelligence, quite as much to the existence of that very system of Protection which he denounces as a fraud, a plunder and a gross injustice. Without this there would have been no fron industry for Mr. Carnegie to grow rich by. Mr. Carnegie served Mr. Gladstone as a text, moreover, for an interesting sermon in "The Nineteenth Century." His article bears the title "Mr. Recommendation." He applauds Mr. Carnegie's idea of giving while alive. His recommendation is to re-establish Lord Carlisle's Universal Beneficent Society, enlarging it beyond its own circle of Evangelical Protestantism, each member to bind himself in honor to give yearly a percentage of his income, to be fixed by himself. Not having enough to do in settling the Irish question and breaking up and rearranging the British Empire, Mr. Gladstone is ready to assist the practical be-Mr. Froude's Short Study of Lord Beaconsfield

a little duodecimo volume of 200 pages, is a better count of the great Tory leader than can anywhere else be found. It is Disraeli the man who interests Mr. Froude most of all, and he has painted a portrait of him which is both like and The clever Jewish adventurer stands out in almost herois proportions free this small canvas. He was not a great statesman nor a great writer, says Mr. Froude. His political work dies with him. He achieved nothing that will last, and his novels would presently be forgotten but for their author. No matter. Disraeli remains a great figure in his century; original, unique, of rare courage and genius, and now seen to be a much more amiable, charming individual than the p: blie has heretofore thought him. It is some-tof the sixty-two or sixty-three millions of people great writer, says Mr. Froude. His political work time described by the first of living artists. If English politicians complain that Mr. Froude has not dealt fully with Disraeli's political career, that would be to write the political history of England for forty years. A Gladstonian critic is angry because Mr. Froude "introduces his own Toryism on many oceasions," and this it describes as political impertinence," whatever that may mean. It would have been all right had he introduced Gladstonism. These objections are not important. What the people will like in this book is the vividness with which the story is told, his character depicted, and the true nature of the man set forth. Disraeli has always been a sort of mystery man. He preferred to be. It was his way of playing the game. Mr. Froude has set him and his career in a 'ear light. To neither his virtues nor his faul blind, and from the first page to st the book has that fascination of style which is Mr. Froude's

have a celebrity of his own as the founder of the present lending-library system of Great Britain. He conceived the idea of lending books to the general public on payment of a small yearly subscription. He had some literary gifts, a sort of in-stinct for what people would wish to read, and remarkable business talents and organizing power. He created an enormous business out of nothing, modified to a considerable degree the whole course of the publishing trade in England, kept up the published price of books, and fixed in the English public the habit of borrowing instead of buying books. He even found time to form opinions on the morality of books as they came out, and set up a kind of censorship which has not done much harm or good. Mudie's is now a subscribers, but still managed by the founder's younger son. It is noted among Mr. Mudie's rlaims to remembrance that he knew Emerson and published the first English edition of Mr

Munich, Nov. 1.—Tae Academy of Arts here has conferred membership upon Walter W. Ouless, the painter, and Mr. Reid, of London; Mr. Guthrie of Glasgow; Robert W. Macbeth, the engraver, and Hamo Thornycoft, the sculptor.

BISMARCK TO START A BREWERY. Berlin, Nev. 1 .- Prince Bismarck has made arrange its to start a brewery at Friedrichsruhe. Hamburg capitalists are interested in the concern which will have a capital of coo,000 marks. financiers will run the brewery for fifty years, paying rent to Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor reserves for

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 1.-Alice Wallace, charged with the murder of her husband, James Wallace, at

his heirs the right to buy the concern after ffty years It is expected the house will do a large export trade

A FORESTER KILLED BY BRIGANDS. Pesth, Nov. 1 .- A party of brigands forced an on trance in the house of a forester, near Pressburg, and after murdering the forester, pillaged the house.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 1.—A decree has been issued authorizing the redemption of the 1889 internal loan with the gold deposited in the National Treasury by the issue banks.

THE YACHT WHIM IN SOUTHERN WATERS. Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 1 .- The schooner yacht Whim, with a party from New-York, arrived here

THE BRITISH LOSS AT VITU. Zanzibar, Nov. 1.—An official report states that ritish loss at the storming of Vitu was four wound the native loss was fifty killed and many wounded

bers of his family and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. After his speech at the Academy of Music he went to the Union League, where he held a reception from 4 o'clock until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Blaine began his speech as follows: MR. BLAINE'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Thanking you first of all for an old-fashioned, hearty, Pennsylvania welcome, for which on this occasion, as on many others, I am your debtor, I shall proceed to the duty in hand. This is not an ordinary occasion, or I would not be here.

Mr. Blaine then spoke of the political campaign in this State, and continued as follows:

in this State, and continued as follows:

The Congress of the United States has lately passed a new Tariff bill. Do you suppose that the great Free-Trade papers in New-York and elsewhere throughout the Union would care to follow up Mr. Delamater on personal charges if they did not have some great purpose beyond? If they can elect Mr. Pattison and defeat Mr. Delamater, it is a prodigious gain to the cause of Free Trade and it is a prodigious loss to the cause of Protection. Pennsylvania is not only the Keystone State of the Union, but even in a greater sense site is the keystone of the cause of Protection. If she falls back now, when the tariff is on its severest trial, the Free Traders see, or think they see, an easy road to the Presidency in 1892.

on its severest trial, the Free Fraders see, or think they see, an easy road to the Presidency in 1892.

Pennsylvania, with the surrounding States, the six States that border upon her, can settle the Presidency. I want to remind you, especially you Republicans who honestly differ from the great body of your party, that every one of those States at present is in Democratic hands—Ohio, Indiana, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia. The decisive point of the struggle of 1892 may lie in Penusylvania and in those States; and how any true friend of the Republican party, how any honest believer in the doctrine of Protection, can put to hazard the strong position of Penusylvania at this critical time, I fail to discover. I impute motives to no man, and yet I must remind every man that he is morally responsible for the plain results of his actions. If Penusylvania, under a pretext, can at this time be drifted from her life-long allegiance to the doctrine of Protection, and shall cleet a gentleman of whom I know nothing politically, except that he is ranked with the Free Traders; if they can to-day elect as Governor of Pennsylvania as ardent a Free Trader as President (Tayeland himself, there may be the Free Traders: if they can to-day elect as Governor of Pennsylvania as ardent a Free Trader as President Cleveland himself, there may be no balm in Gilead that can heal that wound. WARNED AGAINST THE NEW-YORK FREE-

I speak strongly on this question: I speak strongly because I do not want to see this State misled by the Free Traders of New-York City. Even the blind can see that the Free Traders of New-York City, with their powerful organs, are leading the van for the Democratic candidate in this State and against the Republican candidate. The source and inspiration of the Democratic canvass in Pennsylvania comes from that source. The erushing blow'if they succeed is upon Pennsylvania. The issue itself is concealed under this mountain of abuse of the Republican candidate

confidence to plead before the people of Pennsylvania, and especially before the people of Philadelphia, not to differ on details. It was in this great city that compromise gave us the Declaration of Independence. It was in this great city that compromise gave us the Constitution of the United States. And if those great men who controlled those great historic events could compromise on issues pertaining to the very foundation of the Government, can we not as Republicans—even if we differ on the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t in a line or a section—can we not forego our differences and as one men support the measure that our Representatives have enacted? (Cheers.)

enacted? (Cheers.)
I have a little personal grievance myself—but not against Republicans. (Merriment and applause.)
During the consideration of that Tariff law a disnot against Republicans. (Merriment and applause.)
During the consideration of that Tariff haw a discussion grew up on the question of attaching to the bill or incorporating with it a principle of reciprocal trade, (Cheers.) As I have said before, elsewhere, for the little part I took in that for the first four or five weeks. I was the most popular Republican with the Democratic party in this country. (Laughter.) They thought I was trying to divide the Republican party on the doctrine of Protection, and I was soon patted on the back and encouraged by the Democratic party. (Continued laughter.) Well, I could stand that sort of thing while I was laboring, as others were laboring more earnestly than myself, to bring the Republican party together, and finally, as one man, we incorporated the doctrine of reciprocity in the Tariff bill. Just as soon as the Democrats found that that had been done, they did not want any reciprocity at all. They said in effect: "Reciprocity is an excellent measure if it will divide the Protectionists in two, but if you go to incorporate it into the Republican platform and make it a part of the political system, we do not want any of it—and, besides that, it is unconstitutional." (Laughter.)

Nearly every Democratic Senator who spoke sought to prove that reciprocity incorporated in the Tariff bill was unconstitutional.

THE CRY OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY. this country would have been to-day if we had been balked by the cry of unconstitutionality every time that it was made by the Democrats? We should not have been able to defend the Union when it was assaulted; we should not have been not have been able to organize a National bank; we should not have been able to improve a river that did not have salt water in it; we should not have been able to improve a harbor in the interior States; we should not have been able to give freedom to a slave, and, as the next point, we should not be able to secure reciprocity in our international trade.

freedom to a slave, and, as the next point, we should not be able to secure reciprocity in our international trade.

By every attempt, gentlemen, serious and sober, individual and associated, in every form in which political action can be taken, the Denocratic party expects to wound and destroy the doctrine of protection, and I have come to raise my voice in Pennsylvania to ask the Mother of Protection to see that her offspring shall not be strangled. If my voice can have any influence with a single man among those who are dissenting from the regular organization. I appeal to him not to think that it will be all well next year. It has been said to me within the last month, very frequently: "Don't be disturbed about it, this fight of ours is merely local and next year we will all be back."

My friends, faction is the offspring of discontent, faction leads to defeat, and defeat leads to mutual hostility and disorganization. If this fight is continued with a disastrous end it will be a long time, I fear, before you will see the Republican party of Pennsylvania come forth in its original strength and its invincible power. Now is the time to stand forth. It is in the power of every Republican in the State to join with the great throng on behalf of the issue of Protection, upon which Pennsylvania, as I have said before, is the leading State of the Union.

I do not mean to imply at all, gentlemen, that the result of the elections for Congress—whether we lose it or whether we gain it—will in any great degree affect the Republican party. I believe that from the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, with one exception, down to the time of Abraham Lincoln (theers)—let me repeat that name, for I like to hear it cheered (continued cheering)—I go back further. from the time of John Quincy Adams, to Abraham Lincoln, with one exception, every Administration lost its second Congress.

BLAINE IN PHILADELPHIA.

HE SPEAKS TO A GREAT AUDIENCE IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A STRONG APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIANS TO
UPHOLD THE CAUSE OF PROTECTION—A
SHORT TALK FROM POSTMASTERGENERAL WANAMAKEE.

Philadelphic, Nov. 1.—Secretary Blaine arrived here from Washington at 1:05 o'clock this afternoon. An enthusiastic crovd cheered him as he left the Pennsylvania Railroad station. and he received a splendid welcome later in the afternoon, when he appeared on the stage of the Academy of Music to address the Republican mass-meeting. The spacious building was crowded to the doors, and hundreds were unable to gain admission.

Mr. Blaine was accompanied by several members of his family and Postmaster-General Wanabers of his family and Postmaster-General Wan

SUSTAINING THE ADMINISTRATION. It is not generally considered in the best taste for a member of an Administration to eulogize the President under whom he serves; but in Pennsylvania, where-you will excuse me for saying I always feel at home-you will pardon me for saying that the Administration of President Harrison (cheers), so far as that eminent man controls it, has been a modest Administration, a working Administration, a conscientious Administration, an ministration, a conscientious Administration, an efficient Administration. The country has been peaceful, industrious, prosperous. It has gone forward in a quiet career, such as a Republican Government should always exhibit. I ask you, in casting your ballots on Tuesday next, to remember that you can sustain the Administration of an able, a conscientious, an independent President or you can set the seal of doubt upon it; you can do much to perpetuate Republican administration, or you can do much to destroy it. It is in your hands. I have come here, not with the purpose of culogizing the Administration, but to bear my testimony and to give you a warning that as Pennsylvania votes on next Tuesday the Nation votes two years hence. votes two years hence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech there were cries for Mr. Wanamaker from all parts of the house, and the Postmaster-General, upon walking to the front of the stage, was greeted with prolonged applause. Mr. thanked those present for giving both Mr. Blaine and himself such a welcome reception. "I am sure," said he, "that Mr. Blaine, although they charge him with being a monopolist, has a very large place in your hearts, for the crowd upon the outside of the Academy is every bit as large, if not larger, than the one on the inside. That man must be stone dead who would not appreciate the welcome which has been bestowed on Secretary

"I know it has been said that this was only to be a pleasure excursion; that Mr. Blaine would not speak on the issues of the day. Was there any uncertainty about his words? (Cries of "Not any.") No, that is true: there was not a single uncertainty about what he said, and I already feel the victory which is sure to come to the Republican party in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. No man in the country deserves more praise than does James G. Blaine. You can always find the right way if you find Mr. Blaine, and so to-day, when you heard his words, I could hear you say: "I will vote as James G. Blaine votes." It has been said, and is still being said, that wages in this country are not keeping pace with protection. This is not true. Neither is it true that all the wages will or can be raised at one time. There are other things that are far more important, plenty of work is what is wanted and no stoppage of the mills." any uncertainty about his words? (Cries of "Not

of the mills."

Mr. Wanamaker indorsed what Mr. Islaine had uttered in reference to President Harrison's Administration, saying: "I have watched close by every step during these last two years, and I never saw any set of men more devoted to the interest of any cause than the chiefs surrounding the President."

Mr. Wanamaker closed with the declaration that he had "come home to vote," which produced much applause.

COLLAPSE OF A BIG BUSINESS.

BAD STATE.

Hugh H. Edwards, a broker at No. 123 Frontst. is trustee for a large number of creditors in this city of 500 second mortgage bonds of \$500 each, issued on February 1, 1500, by the Anchor Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, Mich. The bonds bear a semi-annual interest of 6 per cent, and were to mature in five years. They were secured by a second mortgage on eighty-five acres of land on the River Rouge, three miles below Detroit, and on the immense cooperage plant situated thereon, which was the property of the company. A condition was also inserted that should my default be made in any of the payments or interest or more than thirty days, or should the works stop unning, the whole amount should become due, and 500 was to be allowed for foreelosure expenses.

Mr. Edwards on Friday filed a bill in the Circuit urt, in which he relates that default has been made more than thirty days, or should the works stop with the circuit urt, in which he relates that default has been made a receiver is appointed. He therefore asis that evieve he appointed pending the foreclosure of the tegar, and that the amount due be company all persons interested therein. The Broadway finired National Banks, of this city; Washurn & of Worcester, Mass., and Thomas MacKellar and n Keen claim to hold a quantity of the company; but the Edwards as a first mortgage of silon,000 on the by means of which money was reased in the total of the company; but the claim is the property of the company; but the Edwards as the property of the company; but the Edwards as the property of the company; but the Edwards as the property of the company; but the Edwards as the property of the company; but the Edwards from executing any claim on the by means of which money was raised in the circuit which was been presented by our own contention and the patriotic men of the Municipal Learn of the company; but the edwards of the company; but the Edward from executing any claim on the by means of which money was raised in the circuit which was been presented by pany, which was almost totally destroyed by fire three years ago. The result of the pending litigation will \$500,000, and is largely held in New-York.

To a Tribune reporter, Alfred Haviland, a broke at No. 123 Front-st., a director in the company, and an associate of Mr. Edwards, said: "The complete collapse of this finest cooperage establishment in United States is said to be due to gross mismanage ment, to call it by no worse name. This is strong language, but I believe it to be true. The holders allowed the president, Hugo Matullath, to run things just as he pleased, and to vote their proxies at the annual meetings. He ran things into the ground. The fallure of Sanger & Wells, of Wall-st., a year ago, was due to advances of money ment, and a large number of other business men of this city were bitten to a greater or less amount. tensive, and are stocked with the most complete machinery for turning out hoops, heading and staves These last were produced by machines on which Machitath held patents. The plant has a capacity for the production of about 10,000 barrels a day.

for the production of about 10,000 barrels a day,

"Last February the stockholders deposed Matullath,
who had disposed of all his stock but a few shares, and
elected as president of the company George MacKellar,
of this city, who is the largest stockholder. The
concern was in a bad way at that time, and the new
administration have done what they could to place it
on its feet again. There were four directors elected.
Charles B. Howell, Benjamin Simonson, Alexander
Lyn and myself. The company made the loan to Mr.
Edwards and other creditors, who were also stock
holders, to insure them against some creditors who
were getting preference over them. The first interest
became due in August, which was not paid. Mr.
Edwards represents one set of interests and Mr. MacKellar another. Neither wishes to lose his money, and
will do what he can to keep it. I am myself a stockholder."

Chicago, Nov. 1 (Special).-The Illinois dairymen and farmers have won their fight for a better price for heir product. The Chicago Mill Dealers' Protective Association met last night and decided to advance the price of milk 1 cent a quart. They claim that farmers and shippers have raised prices on them and that they are forced to advance prices themselves. It is likely that the price will go to 8 cents before the end of thi

Chicago, Nov. 1 (Special).-Alfred L. Richon, an old sixty-three years old. He was born October 1, 1827, in Paris, August 15, 1782, and was for a time, in 1815, coachman to Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1830 he emigrated to the United States, locating in New-York State. Thence he moved West, reaching Chicago on October 20, 1834. REPUBLICANS SPEAK OUT

ENTHUSIASM FOR REFORM.

A GREAT THRONG IN COOPER UNION CHEERS FOR THE UNITED TICKET.

RINGING SPRECHES BY CORNELIUS N. BLISS; ELIHU ROOT, DR. B. S. MACARTHUR, E. Z.

BARTLETT, JAMES W. HAWES, HENRY

GRASSE, FRANCIS M. SCOTT, JOHN

W. GOFF AND W. H. CORSA-IM-MENSE ENTHUSIASM FOR

THE FIGHT AGAINST

TAMMANY.

ratifying the nomination of the Anti-Tammany ticket, they more than made up for the delay last night. Thousands of Republicans went to the thusiasm that they are heartily in accord with the efforts of those who are leading in the fight to overthrow the corrupt and greedy Tammany organization. It was a Republican meeting in every sense of the word. The speeches, the sentiments, the presence of many women, all marked it as a peculiarly Republican gathering. Enthusiasm was on tap and it ran in an almost unceasing stream throughout the evening.

Long before the doors were opened the.e was a large crowd of men around the building eager to get inside to secure seats. They were fortunate after the doors had been thrown open every seat in that great hall was occupied and the aisles and corrridors were crowded. Before the meeting opened an excellent band kept the audience entertained, but at intervals the enthusiasm would get the better of the band and a succession of cheers would drown the music for the moment

Scattered through the audience were many women, who seemed to be as much interested as their husbands and escorts They did not cheer, but did the next best thing in waving their handkerchiefs while the men applauded the sentiments to which the speakers gave utterance. It was a Republican night, of Republican voters, of Republican women, of Republican ideas and Republican en-thusiasm for the entire Anti-Tammany ticket. On the platform were Collector Joel B. Erhardt, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, John Proctor Clarke, George W. Wanmaker, Jacob H. Simms, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Jacob M. Patterson, William Brookfield, Bernard Biglin, William H. Bellamy, Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman, Assemblyman Francis Volney King, Patrick H. McCann, Andrew B. Humphrey, C. Volney King, R. J. D. Slater and other well-known Republicans.

Before proposing the name of Cornelius N. Bliss for chairman, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger made little speech. He said that this was a Republican meeting called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Republican County Con-

"He differed," he continued, "on the best policy for us as Republicans to pursue. I was one of those who differed, but I am one of those who believe in the rule of the majority. (Applause.) nen on this ticket, let us declare that we will de all we can between now and election time to elect the candidates upon our ticket, (Applause.) I now take pleasure in introducing to you that stanch and tried Republican, Cornelius N. Bliss."

MR. BLISS WARMLY WELCOMED. As Mr. Bliss stepped to the edge of the plat-form he was loudly applauded and it was some

door. The interview, he said, was one given by him some time ago, and he believed that he was then right. The addition of his signature to it made it a forgery. During his speech his references to Messrs. Blaine, Reed and McKinley brought out great applause. Cheer after cheer went up as the names of the Republican leaders were mentioned, and it reminded many of those present of the great enthusiasm of the campaign

ELIHU ROOT'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS. Mr. Bliss then introduced Elihu Root, who was received as only a well-known and popular Republican can be received by enthusiastic Republicans. Mr. Root spoke as follows:

publicans. Mr. Root spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is a Republican meeting, and we are here as Republicans to discuss from a Republican standpoint the issues of the present capaign and the People's Municipal League's candidates. I am here as a Republican (applause), a life-long Republican, who has never swerved a hairbreadth in loyalty to that party, to say that I believe there never was a time when such weighty considerations impelled all good Republicans and all good citizens to set aside for the time being all affiliations of party and to vote in the interests of this concerted attack upon Tammany Hall. (Cheers.) I believe, as a Republican, that we should support it for these reasons and many others in the first place, it is next in worth to a Republicanisticket. (Applause.) It contains a number of the best ticket. (Applause.) It contains a number of the best ticket, (Applause.) It contains a number of the best ticket, and whom we will honor ourselves in thonoring and in placing in those places of public trust where they will be a benefit to their State and an honor to their party. (Cheers.)

APPLAUSE FOR STAUNCH REPUBLICANS.

APPLAUSE FOR STAUNCH REPUBLICANS. I hope the time will never come when on account of sack upon such stanch old helpers in the cause

does not win political fights. The history of all political campaigns has shown that only organized and concerted action, system and sustained effort—systematic effort in ever-widening circles—wins political fights, and if we would have the Regublican party in power in this city, we must see to it that the machinery of this organization has been well olled and ready in all insmallest parts for the machinery of this organization has been well olled and ready in all insmallest parts for the machinery.